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ASSISTANCE TO NON-SELFGOVERNING TERRITORIES

The abolition of the colonial system in all its forms appears today as a part of the struggle for peace and a specific need of our time, in which the positive role of the newly liberated countries is so salutarily felt. In this respect, the special efforts of those who conduct a peaceful policy are directed towards the earliest possible emancipation of the non-selfgoverning territories, which are the hard core of the colonial problem. These territories are today the main direct strongholds of the outdated colonial system, and their existence, in view of the national, racial and economic difficulties to which their indigenous population is exposed, are a constant threat to the stability of peace in the world.

In contrast to the mandatory powers, who tried to reduce the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee debate on non-selfgoverning territories to a technical question, the delegations which opposed colonialism succeeded in focusing the Committee's attention on the political aspect of the problem. As a result of their efforts, in which the Yugoslav delegate J. Djordja, played an outstanding part, the Committee passed a resolution asking for the representatives of the non-selfgoverning territories to attend the work of all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies as observers. This proposal received overwhelming support, with no votes against, and

only twelve abstentions: Spain, Portugal, the South-African Union, the Soviet Union and the East-European countries, and Guinea.

The Charter establishes the right to national sovereignty as a fundamental right of every people. The great anti-colonial revolution, which changed the face and aspect of the African Continent, has created real conditions for carrying into effect this principle of the Charter, even in those parts of Africa where various forms of colonial relations still survive. Africa has for the most part taken her destiny into her own hands. She is already beginning actively to shape her own future. But the African Continent presents by no means a uniform picture in this regard, nor will this process be complete without the recognition of the sovereignty of the peoples whose destinies are still governed by foreigners (the biggest African non-self governing territories are Kenya, Nyasaland, Uganda and Rhodesia, with a total population of some 100,000,000,000). In this, Africa Year, the Assembly session found the right moment and place to raise this problem. If the mandatory powers, exercising their non-African authority over African peoples, are hampering and retarding their progress to independence, the task of the United Nations is to accelerate it.

It is well-known, however, that the world organization is not kept informed objectively about the conditions under which the non-selfgoverning peoples live, nor about any political and other preparations which are being made (or not, as the case may be) to help these peoples pass painlessly through the period of transition to independence. Some foreign administrative powers in these territories, such as Spain and Portugal, refuse to supply the United Nations with any information whatever, while others send unreliable and for the most part incorrect or only partially compiled reports. The colonial powers also ignore their fundamental task, that of making it possible to train the indigenous political and administrative personnel capable of taking over the responsibility for administration of their countries. Moreover, the colonial powers argue that the unfortunate developments in the Congo, inspired by the interference of non-African powers, proves that the non-self-governing territories should not be given independence until their peoples reach the necessary level of political maturity.

The colonial powers are doing something impermissible and very harmful to the future development of the non-self-governing territories and Africa as a whole, when they include them, without consulting their population, in the non-African countries' zones of economic integration.

The Draft Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Committee contains a number of practical suggestions, which may

give effective help to the non-selfgoverning peoples in enabling them, in the shortest possible time, to take an equal part in the life of the international community. The inclusion of their representatives in the work of all UN bodies would help the United Nations form a correct idea of the economic, political and social arrangements for independence, and, if necessary, to create or speed up the creation of the necessary conditions where the mandatory powers have failed to do so. This would prevent, or at least reduce to a minimum, the colonial powers' attempts to lengthen the timelimit for the transfer of power by misleading the United Nations, by stirring up internal trouble in non-selfgoverning territories, and by economic integration (while keeping the economic structure of these territories on the lowest possible level) or, where this is impossible, by bringing about crises similar to the one in the Congo. On the other hand, the indigenous representatives' participation in the work of UN bodies wold help them obtain the necessary experience in statesmanship and international affairs.

If the Draft is adopted by the Assembly, the Resolution will give strong support to the population and political movements in the non-selfgoverning territories in covering the road to their complete emancipation as soon as possible and without any dangerous shcks. Such a decision would give the non-selfgoverning peoples specific international recognition, and would guarantee the future of their national cause.

Foundations of Fruitful Co-Operation

Visits of Yugoslav Trade Union Delegation to the Moroccan Federation of Labour and the Ghana Trade Union Congress

By Zoran JOVANOVIĆ

The recent visits of a Central Yugoslav Trade Union Council delegation, led by Svetozar Vukmanović, the President, to Morocco and Ghana, at the invitation of the Moroccan Federation of Labour and the Ghana Trades Union Congress, shoul be viewed within the context of the intensive international activity of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. By establishing contacts and developing cooperation with trade unions, regardless of their ideological or political orientation, the Federation has not only engaged actively in creating the unity of the trade union movement, but has made it possible, by way of mutual acquaintance and a better understanding of conditions governing union activity in different countries, to develop fruitful cooperation and to eliminate gradually the obstacles still standing in the way of the universal solidarity of the workers.

The direct contacts and talks with union representatives of these two very important African countries are naturally of special significance, primarily because such organizations strongly influence and direct the further social-political, economic and cultural development of those States which have acquired their independence fairly recently. The present political, social and economic relations in Morocco and Ghana, though often different, or even quite opposite in character, make it possible

to obtain a better view and understanding of the path which, sooner or later, will be taken by other States of the African Continent. Meanwhile, Yugoslavia's experience of the past ten years in introducing, developing and continuously advancing the system of workers' management and social self-government, has a great appeal for the countries which are making every effort to get of the heavy burden inherited from their colonial past, and who need such social relations as will enable them to achieve rapid and all-round development.

If we add to this that identical views are held on the most vital problems of mutual relations, it is easy to understand that the foundations of a very fruitful and comprehensive cooperation were laid during the delegation's visits to the trade unions of Morocco and Ghana.

The Yugoslav union representatives were able to visit almost all the important industrial centres in Morocco and to have useful exchanges of opinions with leaders and active members of the Moroccan Federation of Labour, in a series of contacts and talks. Apart from this, talks were held with the leadership of the Moroccan National Union of Popular Forces, an organization which scored a marked victory in the recent municipal elections, many active members of the Union being members of municipal council. Numerous contacts with

both the central and the local leaderships of the Federation and the Union, especially with workers and peasants, demonstrated the great sympathy for socialist Yugoslavia among the working people of Morocco, and at the same time made it possible for the delegation to form a better idea of the complex conditions under which the working class of Morocco is striving for the full independence and development of the country.

It is quite natural that the Moroccan trade union movement should be in the forefront of the struggle for elimination of the outstanding remnants of colonial exploitation, and should do all in its power to raise the working people's standard of living and play a greater part in the efforts to solve the basic economic and social problems of contemporary Morocco. Continuing their glorious tradition from the struggle for independence and the overthrow of the former colonial regime, the active union members are striving for the all-round development of the productive forces in Morocco, without any interference of the former exploiters or concessions to foreign capitalists. To realize this task it is particularly important to create and train national cadres. The Moroccan Federation's consistency in the struggle for better living conditions for the working population has strengthened the confidence of the widest masses of the people in that powerful and militant organization; this substantiates the view that in the near future Morocco will be able to overcome the difficulties resulting from her economic underdevelopment, and will be completely free from the effects of her colonial past — which will open up brighter prospects of social and economic progress.

Being one of the first African countries to gain independence after World War II, Ghana is now absorbed in efforts to bring about her speediest possible development and to introduce socialist relations in society in keeping with her own specific conditions. The Yugoslav union representatives were able to satisfy themselves of the unity of all the political and social factors in Ghana in their efforts to realize these complex and far-reaching aims. Their talks with leaders and active members of the Ghana Trades Union Congress and the People's Convention Party, as well as of the Federation of Agricultural Producers, were particularly useful. Apart from these exchanges of experiences, the delegation became familiar with the many forms of social and political activity which make it possible to establish and develop socialist relations in industry and agriculture, in keeping with Ghana's requirements and possibilities. It is just because of this activity and the desire to proceed even faster with developing the socialist system in society that the responsible factors in Ghana are showing a definite wish for cooperation with all socialist movements wishing to establish this system, on the principle that each movement should alone be entitled to tackle the problems of socialist development in its own country. Since Yugoslavia is of the same opinion, it was very easy to come to terms on these points.

The Yugoslav trade union delegation signed two joint declarations, one with the Moroccan Federation of Labour and the other with the Ghana Trades Union Congress. Though they differ on some points, the two declarations have much in common. This is true in the first place of the signatories' clearly expressed wish for the greatest possible strengthening and development of their contacts, in order to prepare the ground for future fruitful cooperation. In the sphere of international relations and affairs the Moroccan, Ghanaian and Yugoslav Trade Unions emphasized their unity in the struggle for peace and general and complete disarmament, for the

social and economic progress of each country, and for the realization of peaceful and active coexistence. Taking note of the fact that the division and disunity in the international labour movement diminishes the strength of the working class and weakens its activity, they laid stress on the need to exert continuous efforts to bridge the existing gap and to achieve cooperation in questions on which views are identical or similar. Mutual contacts, assistance and cooperation among trade unions, regardless of their possible membership of some of the existing trade union centres, might be of special importance in this regard. Of course, this cooperation should be based on free consent, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of national trade union organizations.

At a time when a number of countries in the world are struggling for national independence, the joint attitudes of Moroccan, Ghanaian and Yugoslav Trade Unions, condemning most vigorously colonialism, imperialism and all forms of exploitation, discrimination and interference in the internal affairs of the liberated countries, extending full support to the Algerian people's struggle, and censuring colonial intervention in the Congo, are a clear proof of their internationalist solidarity and readiness to assist all forces fighting for the peace and progress of mankind.

Finally, as a result of mutual understanding, the declarations signed provide for various forms of cooperation, from the further exchanges of union delegations (including members of centralbodies and professional organizations) and groups of experts in various fields of social-political, economic or educational activity, to regular exchanges of informations about all important decisions of union forms, exchange of publications and acquaintance with experiences in developing social relations in Morocco, Ghana and Yugoslavia.

Contacts between the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, on the one hand, and the Moroccan Federation of Labour and the Ghana Trades Union Congress, on the other, as well as their joint declarations, not only provide a wide basis for their future cooperation, but also indicate the path likely to be taken in developing unity among trade unions in different countries. In view of this, the talks and contacts during the delegation's visits to Morocco and Ghana have also a wider significance.

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The Seventeenth G. A. T. T. Session

By Ivo FABINC

THE general conditions in which the Seventeenth Regular Session of GATT is taking place are not favourable. The world economy is fraught with serious problems, ranging from symptoms of recession in the USA, and slackened economic progress in Western Europe, to a decline in the prices of raw materials and in an increase in unsold stocks in worldwide proportions. The shifting of the economic forces in the world manifested by the steady withdrawal of the American gold reserves, and the nervous oscillation of the gold quotations on the London market will, sooner or later, affect the traditional methods of work of certain international organizations, including GATT.

The organic ties between GATT and American foreign trade policy, stemming from the days of the unratified Havana Charter, are well known. But GATT is characterized by the fact that, unlike some other international organizations, it has not stopped there. Many underdeveloped countries have found ways and means to interest GATT in the solution of some of the crucial problems of world foreign trade, and to obtain effective support from those industrially developed countries which are aware of the essence of the contemporary problems.

Of course, the instruments at GATT's disposal are still modest, and cannot be expected to solve all pending problems. Still, the international trade expansion programme which, since 1958, has been the practical basis for all the sessions of GATT and the activity of its organs, can be rightly judged as an effort to solve at least some of the existing problems to a greater or lesser extent.

For GATT the path from the setting-up of its programme to its implementation will not be easy. Even the first item of the programme — the organization of a new series of negotiations on customs tariffs — is encountering great difficulties. The Fifth GATT Customs Conference, working parallel with the Seventeenth Session since the beginning of September, has not yet succeeded in clearing the problem of the common tariff of the European Economic Community. Besides technical problems, a number of problems concerned with principles have arisen which — unless a compromise is found — will raise the question of the opening of proper customs negotiations at the beginning of January 1961.

The solving of the problem of agrarian subsidizing cannot be said to have made great progress either. True, the Second GATT Committee had — in accordance with its programme — organized consultations on agricultural policy with 31 countries, including Yugoslavia, before the beginning of the Autumn Session. But the way to be covered from this more or less analytical work to concrete measures for the dismantling of the complicated mechanism of agrarian subsidizing in the countries of Western Europe is long, and the prospects of GATT in this respect are not quite clear. The proposal of EEC for a new common agricultural policy with a complex duty scheme, mini-

mum prices and flexible levies, favours those who hold that GATT should abandon the idea of liberalism in the sector of agriculture, and sanction the present restrictive policy of the West European countries.

Thus it is not surprising that the agricultural producers should strongly insist that GATT should solve their problems which, in the light of the general trend in the world economy, are becoming graver and graver. Neither is it surprising that these countries should make their participation in the customs negotiations dependent on the widening of the scope of the negotiations from the strict domain of customs, to those measures in the internal economic policy of the developed countries that impede exchange with third parties. In the settlement of this problem, which is not GATT's alone, this organization is facing a turning point, and the character and the importance of its future work will greatly depend on the resolutions passed at this session and succeeding ones.

The third GATT Committee, which — according to its programme — should contribute to the removal of difficulties in exports from less developed countries, has achieved a certain amount of initial success, and its work will be discussed at the present session too. The copious documentation at the Committee's disposal, dealing not only with the export of raw materials but also with that of industrial products, may form a good basis for the developed countries to remove various obstacles such as quantitative restrictions, custom and internal levies and various taxes, in the expansion of the export of these products.

The problems of integration are not likely to be solved at this session. Special working groups are studying the Stockholm EFTA Convention and the agreement instruments from Montevideo, with a view to adapting them to GATT's statute. Meanwhile, when the problems of EEC were discussed, it was understood that the Rome contracts contained a number of discriminatory clauses whose effect, contrary to the theoretical premisses of those who had drawn up article XXIV of GATT, must cause serious disturbances in third countries. EEC was nevertheless given membership in GATT. The treatment of EFTA (European Free Trade Area) is not expected to be fundamentally different. The fact should be borne in mind the foreign trade of the GATT member countries, with their large economic areas, including USA, covered in 1959 83 per cent of GATT's total free foreign trade, which makes it difficult to assess the actual state of affairs. In spite of all this, GATT is likely to remain the forum before which the individual countries must bring the problems they are facing owing to the trend of integration — a forum where the conflicting interests of the integration groups will somewhat mitigate possible extremes.

Another characteristic of the present GATT Session is the relationship between the six and the seven, which is so obscure that the Seventeenth Session cannot even try to undertake to settle anything outside the existing GATT boundaries.

GATT will again be brought face to face with the new OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), the substitute for OEEC. Like last spring, the discussion may be very lively, since the less developed countries see in this organization or, to be more accurate, in its foreign trade activity, the germ of a new preferential area, which might call into question the foundations of GATT itself. As the debate on OECD has not yet been concluded, the present GATT session will probably be unable to settle this problem definitely at present especially as drafts for the OEC statute provide for a number of activities outside the traditional scope of GATT's work.

The arguments of some industrially developed countries which try to justify their import restrictions as being caused by the socalled social dumping of countries with low wages, will again meet with the resistance of the countries concerned, and this theme, once it has been more thoroughly studied, will certainly be a current topic at the following GATT sessions.

The analysis of the problem of the further liberation of imports from the countries where there are no difficulties about payments balances, will be of practical significance. The endeavour of Japan to achieve an equal position in GATT is important too.

For Yugoslavia this session is important, not only in consideration of the general problems to be dealt with by GATT,

but in view of the first consultations to be held between Yugoslavia and the GATT member countries, in accordance with the declaration of 1959, on whose basis Yugoslavia became an associate-member of GATT. The economic importance of the relations with the GATT member countries is of particular significance for Yugoslavia, if we bear in mind that two-thirds of the total Yugoslav export volume and three-fourths of her imports are with GATT member countries.

GATT still does not include a considerable number of underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and South America. Of the socialist countries only Czechoslovakia is a member. In Africa the number of GATT members is limited to three countries (Ghana, the South African Union, Rhodesia-Nyasaland) which have been joined by Nigeria at this Session. GATT membership has been asked by Argentina and Ireland too, while Spain and Portugal have been participating in GATT's work since its Sixteenth Session.

Determination to solve the vital problems of world trade, and the inclusion of the new countries in GATT as members, may facilitate the carrying into practice of GATT's present and future programmes, and stimulate its evolution into a real world-trade organization, adapted to the needs of contemporary world economy.

VIEWS AND OPINIONS

America Facing Changes?

After the Elections in U. S. A.

By Miodrag AVRAMOVIĆ

THE victory of John Kennedy, the Democratic candidate at the presidential elections, is characterized by much that is unusual. The small majority of 288,000 votes or so is unusual though neither unexpected nor exceptional. The Galup Institute for the investigating of public opinion, foretold the results of the forthcoming elections almost exactly, and Kennedy agreed. Even if this small majority happens to be still more reduced in the final official results, it is nevertheless impossible that the case of Cleveland, the Democrat who entered the White House with a majority of 63,000 votes in 1884, or that of Garfield, the Republican, who became President with only a 7,000-vote majority in 1880, should be repeated. In America no serious change is expected in the mood of the electors (at present the proportion is 332 to 191 in Kennedy's favour) who will formally elect the new president on December 19, for party attachment is more stable today than it was in 1876, when the Democrat Tilden was not supported by the electors, in spite of the majority of 252,000 votes he had obtained, or in 1888, when Cleveland, another Democrat, shared the same fate, in spite of a majority of 90,000 votes. The fact that the Democratic Party has again conquered both Senate and Congress with a great majority shows that

the party is more popular among the voters than is its president. The case was the reverse with the Republicans, but it did not bring success either to their party or its presidential candidate.

Kennedy's victory proves that his belonging to the Catholic Church was not an insurmountable obstacle, though not so long ago, in 1928, Alfred Smith, a Democratic presidential candidate, failed for this reason. Religion did not play a decisive role this time, although it has a certain importance, in view of the fact that the United States was founded by Protestants. Nor did his relative youth — 43 years — impede the victorious candidate with a 15-year political training, who was thrice elected to Congress and twice elected senator, when contrasted with Nixon, his 47-year old rival, with an eight-year training in statesmanship who, in his capacity of vice-president, had travelled over almost the entire world.

REASONS FOR KENNEDY'S VICTORY

Why did Kennedy win in spite of everything, and who and what contributed to his victory?

The considerable financial resources a traditionally wealthy family was able to invest in the unusually costly campaign

is believed to be one of the reasons. But the opponent from the Republican party, though not so wealthy himself, had at his disposal the same if not still larger resources, which the richest families made available to the party.

A similar power is ascribed to the party machinery under the firm control of Kennedy during the whole campaign of one year. Although the endeavours made by Nixon did not yield the desired results, yet the record of nearly 67 million voters cannot be explained otherwise than by the extraordinary efforts of both party machines, though the rate is still only 60 per cent of the total number of voters, which is traditionally far lower than in other developed capitalist countries.

These reasons, however, do not fully explain the result of the sharp fight between two equally young candidates, with almost equal financial resources and equally strong and well-organized apparatus at their disposal.

To the foreigner who is acquainted with American conditions it seems that in addition to the declared reasons there are others of a deeper character.

This important change in the American government was made, so to say, by independent candidates not attached to political parties. It was, in fact, made by the group which is most enlightened and most aware politically in America and which, in addition to the permanent voting army of the Republican party, elected Eisenhower twice: in 1952 and 1956. This group, with the established and more or less steady support of the majority of trade union members, and the greater part of farmers and Negroes, was to a great extent the weight of the balance which kept Kennedy on the surface. As estimated by American sociologists, it includes ten to twenty million voters consisting of the leading economic and administrative manager circles and skilled workers who give only lukewarm support to the trade unions, and intellectuals. It is not indifferent to politics, but regards them from the broadest domestic and world aspect, and forms its opinion on the basis of a thorough examination of the trends of development both at home and abroad.

The situation was unfavourable in both areas during almost the whole of President Eisenhower's second term. The consequences of the gravest postwar recession were barely mitigated in 1959, and this year all sources, including business circles, have been intimating that a new, perhaps still graver economic disturbance, caused by over-production and relatively restricted consumption, is in sight. Despite the economic boom which is reflected in the record rate of military expenditure and the relatively high personal consumption of many categories of citizens, essential social needs schools, roads, compulsory health and social insurance, especially for aged persons etc.) have not been satisfied. The trade union leaders, as well as some of the prominent representatives of the manager class and the intelligentsia, see the means for improving the conditions of the masses, and for satisfying the new social needs, in more comprehensive state intervention in the economy.

There were also, as indicated in the U.S.A., various difficulties in the international military and political fields, caused by the military balance established between West and East, the sharp competition with the Eastern bloc with the warning that the Soviet Union will equalize with the United States in many, if not all, economic domains, the sudden revolutionary, anti-imperialist awakening of the colonial peoples with the corresponding narrowing of the influence and weakening of the cohesion of the outer ring of the Western military groups, the troubles resulting from the collapse of the Paris

Summit Conference, the demand for disarmament and for the solution of other pending questions.

The feeling largely prevalent in the United States that it is indispensable to take measures to satisfy domestic needs more fully, and to accommodate the country to the changed political conditions in the world, which tends towards easing the tension, was treated by the presidential candidates in answers which, in spite of many common features, had quite different connotations. Nixon did not see any reasons for change, except for the further strengthening of the military potential. Kennedy understood the whole situation in his own way. If there was anything to be changed, then, he said, the changes must be made in those institutions which hampered the economic growth of the country, the strengthening of its armed forces, better cohesion with the bloc partners, and better understanding with the uncommitted countries; in short, all impediments to the United States growing stronger and fitter to maintain its present position in international, military and economic competition with the Soviet Union.

If the ordinary voter was primarily concerned with domestic shortcomings, and only vaguely with the relaxation of war tension, the party apparatus, as well as the machinery of the government and the liberal economic and administrative executives, suggested a rather different orientation through the programmes and speeches of the presidential candidates. The vague desire for change which, for the sake of planned comparisions, donned a Rooseveltian cloak which suited it little, made itself felt at long last and turned the scale in favour of Kennedy.

PROMISES AND POSSIBLE ACHIEVEMENTS

With the election of the president, along with 34 senators, 437 members of the House of Representatives and 27 governors, the activity of both national parties which is manifested only every fourth year, is terminated. In the future the head of the state and Congress have the final word. The party programme which brought the voters together remains, according to tradition, in the files, and the working programme of the president, which, as a rule, does not resemble the promises given before the election, makes its appearance. This programme is the outcome of the evaluation of the balance of power on the international scene by the president's advisers in high economic circles, and of the mood of Congress. The Democratic majority in both Houses should guarantee the automatic implementation of the programme of a head of state who belongs to the same party. Only the conservative southern wing is nearer to the Republicans, with whom it has been in an informal alliance for decades now, than to the liberal wing of its own party. This gave even Roosevelt a great deal of trouble, but in harder times for the United States than is now the case under Kennedy. The extent to which Congress will approve of the increase in state expenditures on social and military needs, promised in the election campaign, remains an unknown quantity, since the Democrats, though in the majority in both Houses under Eisenhower's rule, did not undertake any serious measures to remove the consequences of the recession in 1958. The outcome depends also on the disposition of the leading business circles who, through their own strong financial groups and lobbying, may exert pressure and successfully prevent measures they consider detrimental to their own interests.

As the voters cannot exert influence through their parties on the setting up of an official programme in the interests of all, there remains their traditional power to exert pressure

on Congress and President through their own group and professional organizations. So begins the struggle on internal questions in which the financially stronger group must win.

No organization can really exert effective influence on the programme of foreign policy, as this is in the president's personal competence, or in that of the Federal Civil and Military Administration. In this field everything depends on whether the leading government and economic circles consider, let us say, disarmament and general international conciliation as useful actions for the United States, or whether or not the world situation demands such actions. If eventual internal

changes largely and perhaps even exclusively depend on the pressure of the domestic progressive forces, the situation regarding changes in foreign policy is somewhat different. Constructive changes depend on internal and external factors alike. If stronger internal pressure can direct the government towards the relaxation of international tension, the readiness of external factors plays a constructive role in influencing the domestic forces.

It is not surprising that at the moment of change of government in the United States, the eyes of the world should be fixed on that country, and that constructive action on the part of its future leaders should be expected.

U. N. O. and Geographical and Political Arithmetic

By R. PETKOVIĆ

WHEN founded, the United Nations was predominantly an organization of the European and American states. Europe and America had thrice the number of UNO members as Asia and Africa together: 36 to 12. Although in respect to legal and political continuity the United Nations was not the successor of the League of Nations, it inherited in a sense the geopolitical physiognomy of the Geneva institution. The basic factor in this respect was the political situation in the world in the days of the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition: the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and France, the victors, had the principal say in the organization of the new international relations.

Although conceived as a universal organization to steer clear of the reefs that wrecked the League of Nations, and to be open to all countries on the condition that they were peace-loving and ready to fulfil the obligations of the charter, the United Nations, partly for objective reasons and partly for subjective ones, was formed as an European and American organization. The best illustration of this feature is the structure of the Security Council, the most important UNO organ after the General Assembly. This group of big powers with the right of veto, which marks their privileged position even in a formal way, consists of the three European powers and the USA (China is formally included, but the Formosa Government which has assumed her place for 15 years now has never been and never could be a representative of Asia). If the geographical distribution of the remaining six seats in the Security Council once corresponded, at least to some extent, to the criterion of equity, in a long out-dated situation, it no longer does so. It includes one representative of North America, two of South America and one each of the Near and the Middle East. Taking into account the permanent members of the Security Council, Europe figures with four representatives, America with four, Asia with two and the Middle East with one representative.

Since the time when the schemes for the internal structure and composition of the Security Council and the other UN organs were laid down, the United Nations, viewed through the prism of its membership and the composition of its General Assembly, has ceased to be a predominantly European organization and has come nearer to the ideal of universality: instead

of 51 states it includes 99 today. The point at issue is not only a simple growth in the number of members, for the quantity can be said to have produced a new quality. The United Nations has, with a proviso concerning the question of the Chinese representation, become a world organization indeed.

But this qualitative change is not reflected in the political physiognomy or structure of all UNO organs or institutions, and thus it is not reflected in the Security Council or the Economic and Social Council. If the geographical distribution could be accepted as equitable to a certain degree in 1945, when Africa was represented in UNO by three states, it can by no means be acceptable now. At present Africa holds 25 seats in the General Assembly, so that she has the greatest number of members of all the continents represented in this world organization, and Latin America, whose 20 seats gave it precedence until recently, is relegated to second place. The disproportions are equally obvious in the composition of the Economic and Social Council, which has 18 members and to which the General Assembly elects six new members every year, with a mandate of three years. Thus, in 1959, Europe was represented by eight members, America by five, Asia by four and Africa by one in this UNO organ. Accordingly Asia, with 56.5 per cent of the world population, and Africa, the second-largest continent in the world, are represented by a third of the number of European representatives.

When it is remembered that the problem of underdeveloped areas is of the greatest importance both for the United Nations and the whole international community, and that their geographical situation largely tallies with the continents referred to, it is evident that the disproportionate representation of Asia and Africa in this important organ of the United Nations is a handicap in its work and efficiency.

The General Assembly, conceived as the supreme, the widest and, consequently, the most democratic UNO organ, has undergone a significant metamorphosis. In the first years of UNO's influence the capacity of its General Assembly for fulfilling the tasks assigned by the Charter was greatly hampered by clearly outlined bloc divisions. The results of the voting on measures of importance to the international community were easily predictable, not from an analysis of the opinion every country was likely to hold according to its national inter-

rests and specific views of the problem concerned, but because of its adherence to one of the voting machines.

If we analyze the present composition of the General Assembly by the criterion of the political and military ties of the individual countries with the blocs, nine countries appear to follow the Eastern course and twenty-four the Western. The number of other countries has reached imposing figures: sixty-eight. Arithmetically speaking, the uncommitted countries have a two-third majority at the General Assembly, and in spite of all their differences in political orientation and views, the uncommitted countries, which have pledged themselves to oppose bloc policy and are carrying into effect the principles of active and peaceful co-existence, represent a moral and political power. Thanks to them and other countries outside the bloc organizations, there is a new political constellation in the General Assembly, which definitely provides this eminent organ of the United Nations with the characteristics of a democratic forum.

The new atmosphere in the United Nations is for the time being limited to the General Assembly. The doubled number of the members, especially the recent admission of seventeen new, independent countries, is not adequately reflected in the structure or the work of the other UNO organs. The old relations have become an arithmetical and political anachronism. The legal mechanism for changing the composition of the UNO organs is rather complicated, and is subject to certain political implications. But the petrification of the UNO organs

certainly conflicts more with the intention that the United Nations should act as a living and dynamic organism than does the wish to adapt these organs to the new factual situation. In this light, the initiative taken by the Asian and African countries to increase the number of Security Council members from eleven to thirteen and that of the Economic and Social Council members from eighteen to twenty-four is interesting and significant. Meanwhile, the suggestion that the uncommitted countries should participate more directly in the solution of the problems of disarmament and in the work of the UNO General Secretariat should not be ignored. The United Nations, while growing into a world organization (it will definitely become one, once the question of Chinese representation and that of the admission of certain countries — among them Mongolia, North and South Korea, North and South Viet-Nam — has been solved) is becoming an increasingly efficient instrument for the solution of crucial international issues. According to the Charter, it is not only the right but the duty of all member countries to participate in all the activities of the United Nations. In the present state of things, the two biggest continents cannot fully exert this right or fulfil this duty. This anomaly will disappear when the Asian and African countries are enabled to participate actively, with the other countries, in the work of all the organs, special agencies and bodies of the United Nations, in arithmetic proportion based on the actual importance of Asia and Africa, and on their influence on international relations.

Co-Operation of Yugoslav and Asian Trade Unions

By Paško ROMAC

In size and number of population the independent countries of Asia form a large continent. Their national freedom being of recent date, the sense of independence is strong among their peoples. Everything in these new states is only in course of development, especially their economies and, owing to the underdevelopment of their industry, in general and of its basic branches in particular, their working class is not yet large. The building of big industries in the countries of Asia, where the funds of their own accumulation are insufficient, will not advance at a rapid pace unless assisted by countries with more developed economies.

Some big Asian countries have chosen a specific way for the development of their economy: they have organized their society in a semi-military manner — not characterized by democratic human relations or a developed family life — in which man is the basic instrument for the production of accumulation. This way, however strenuous and toilsome, is probably an efficient means of increasing the country's own wealth if it is impossible to obtain funds from elsewhere on conditions ensuring the maintenance of the country's independence. It is, perhaps, an opportune course of development for certain countries in a given situation; but this system of economic organization which is resorted to because of a country's necessity, can by no means be proclaimed the only correct formula for all countries regardless of their specific features;

nor is it the only way of development founded on scientific Marxist principles.

Another way to accelerate economic development in the Asian countries is to earmark a portion from the accumulated surplus of the developed countries outside Asia for the purpose of rendering assistance to the former in the building of their own economies. Hence it is of vital importance to the Asian countries that funds should be set up in the United Nations to afford aid to underdeveloped countries, and to offer it through UNO without any political conditions. This, of course, presumes the preservation of peace in the world, since without lasting peace the underdeveloped countries would unable to expedite their internal transformation. On the other hand, lasting peace would stimulate the developed countries to increase their aid, for it is also in their own interest that the Asian market should develop at a rapid pace. It is only by speeded-up economic development that Asia can grow into a large consumer of the products made in the highly industrialized countries.

These are the crucial problems facing the Workers' Movement of the Asian countries, which needs to learn from the experience of others, and particularly from that of the uncommitted countries.

At the same, the young Asian Workers' Movement is confronted with similar problems concerning relations with the International Workers' Movement. As it is known, the

workers' movement in the world is divided into two organizations: the World Trade Union Federation and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. This bloc division is detrimental to the international co-operation of the trade unions, the more so as there is no reason for the international workers' movement to be divided, since the working class has no objective other than to fight for a better life and for the national independence of its own country. To remain outside these organizations, in view of their bloc orientation, is one of the useful experiences of the Workers' Movement in Yugoslavia.

These are new problems for the recently liberated Asian Workers' Movements, who should reflect on the reasons for the division in the world movement, and on whether they will support it by joining one of the organizations. This question is acute, as there is already a great opportunity for the Asian Workers' Movements to decide for one or the other of them. It is, however, a fact that neither of them is in line with the current foreign policy of these countries, which have pledged themselves to the struggle for peaceful and active co-existence among nations. In the countries of Asia, the workers' movement, limited and relatively young as it still is, has been broken up, to a considerable extent, into different trade union centres, influenced by different political parties. This division would, perhaps, not be so harmful, if these parties were using the language expressing the problems of their own countries. But, unfortunately, this is not the case, as in Asia there are numerous countries where some of the political parties do not speak in the language of the aspirations and problems of their own peoples. The primary weakness of the divided trade union centres in Asia lies in this. It is up to the Asian workers' movement to declare itself on this question.

Almost all the governments in the Asian countries have politically declared themselves for including the building of socialism in their programmes. This is understandable, for this goal is being striven for by the overwhelming majority of the Asian people. The factors or circles responsible for the development of these countries are aware that it is only by building socialism according to their own conditions that they can be freed from their backwardness. I believe that in this problem there can be found a common language for all those that are in favour of the building of socialism in Asia.

During my recent stay in Asia, I had an opportunity of talking with thousands of workers in various enterprises. I was asked many questions concerning workers' self-management in Yugoslavia. It was interesting to note that all the workers, regardless of what trade union centre or political party they belonged to, were equally interested in problems of self-management. Although the workers in Asia are not thoroughly informed about developments in Yugoslavia, I got the impression that they are greatly interested in all the aspects of a social order in which the workers manage their enterprises themselves.

In these numerous talks the Asian workers and trade union functionaries also showed great interest in the foreign policy of Yugoslavia, which is very close to them, as the active struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence in different systems is supported by the masses of Asia, especially in Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and India.

The questions I have mentioned are of interest to the workers' movements in the Asian countries and Yugoslavia alike, and it is possible to co-operate to mutual advantage in connection with them. As in her internal development achieved so far, Yugoslavia has solved in an original way a number of problems which are now facing the Asian countries, the workers' movement of the Asian countries is interested in studying the Yugoslav experiences. On the other hand, the working class of Yugoslavia wishes to get acquainted with the specific problems, achievements and difficulties of the Asian Workers' Movements and to assist them cordially, wherever it is possible, without any intention of imposing its own practice. Guided by such principles of co-operation, Yugoslavia welcomes every well-intentioned foreigner who wishes to come here, and to inform himself about everything of interest to him. Whether he wishes to apply any of this in his own country is a matter of his own concern and of the specific conditions of his country. To further co-operation between the Asian and Yugoslav workers' organizations, the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia must promote systematic and frequent reciprocal contact and carry out concrete tasks. Such contact, established with a view to acquainting these organizations with the current problems of mutual concern and exchanging the experience acquired in their solution, will be of great practical value to both sides.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Collectivization and Agricultural Production in Bulgaria

By Belina GRASIANI

Bulgaria was the first of the East European countries to achieve full collectivization, and therefore she is often taken as an example in the East European area of how to embark upon the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, and its further promotion.

In considering whether this estimation is justified, attention should be drawn to certain facts.

Collectivization in Bulgaria was carried out through a number of campaigns. The first campaign for increasing the number of peasant working cooperatives (the so-called TKZS) was completed by the end of 1950, so that a year later these embraced 53.3% of the arable land, compared with 4.3% in 1948. New campaigns followed in 1956 and 1957. In 1957

these cooperatives covered 80%, in 1958 92%, and today they cover 98% of the arable land.

It was considered that rapid collectivization and comparatively high investments would extricate Bulgarian agriculture from backwardness and secure its quick development. Of the total investments, agriculture absorbed 18.9% in 1951, 19.7% in 1954 and 26.7 in 1956.

In spite of such substantial investments in agriculture, larger than anywhere else in Eastern Europe, a comparison will show that as far as yields of agricultural production are concerned, Bulgaria lags behind many Eastern European countries where collectivization was carried out to a much less extent. In the period 1953—57 maize yielded 15.4 metric cents per hectare in Bulgaria, 24.6 in Czechoslovakia, 21.4 in Hungary; sugar-beet 150.3 in Bulgaria, 262.5 in Czechoslovakia, 197.0 in Hungary, 193.0 in Poland; potatoes 80 in Bulgaria, 138 in Czechoslovakia, 103 in Hungary, 125 in Poland. It should be pointed out that in 1957 cooperatives embraced 58% of the arable land in Czechoslovakia, 18% in Hungary, 9.6% in Poland and 80.1% in Bulgaria.

Compared with 1948, the Bulgarian cooperative possessed in 1956 sixteen times more land, amounts invested in agriculture were three times larger, and five times more tractors were employed; yet production increased only by 4%. The following may illustrate the development of Bulgarian agricultural production. In 1951, when 52% of arable land was already collectivized, agricultural production rose to 18% above the pre-war level. The following year, 1952, however, it dropped again below prewar production. From 1953 Bulgarian agriculture succeeded in keeping above pre-war level. But in 1954 and 1956 the rate of increase dropped, compared with the previous years. The wavering annual rates of increase in agricultural production point to the fact that Bulgarian agriculture is highly dependent on atmospheric conditions. Even in 1956, when the cooperatives embraced 70% of arable land and agricultural production exceeded that of the pre-war period by 7%, it did not satisfy either the requirements of food supplies, or the export and manufacturing industry, according to the statements of Bulgarian economists. As stated, there was a real danger that not only would the planned rise of industrial production not be achieved, but that it would even drop, with all the negative consequences resulting therefrom, such as the reduction of workers employed in industry, the decrease of the national income, the worsening of the material conditions of the working class, etc.

It should be mentioned incidentally that light industry and food processing, which are Bulgaria's chief economic activities, are highly dependent on agriculture. Textiles, food and leather manufacturing only contributed 61.4% in 1948 and 53% in 1958 to the total value of industrial production. The city population increased in the period 1946—56 by 48.4%. It must be added that agricultural products amounted to 84.5% in 1948 and to 45.4% in 1956 of the total value of the country's export.

The conditions of agricultural production in Bulgaria improved to some extent in 1957, when an increase of 23% over the pre-war figure was achieved. However, owing to the fact that in the official report on the fulfilment of the annual plan for 1958, data on the results achieved that year in agriculture were omitted, the information given in the report for 1959 (referring to an increase of 26% compared with the previous year) does not throw much light upon the situation in Bulgarian agriculture up to this year. But from information communicated to the 7th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist

Party by Todor Živkov, its First Secretary, it can be seen that one of the most important branches of agriculture — cattle breeding — had not, up to 1958, attained pre-war level. At a conference on agriculture, held in 1960, the Bulgarian Prime Minister Jugov, also stated, speaking on cattlebreeding, that it could not meet the increased needs of the country. As for the growing of crops, he has said that in certain spheres it had been successful, but he has also expressed doubts whether the plan with respect to certain cultures would be fulfilled this year.

How can this situation in Bulgarian agriculture, in spite of all the material efforts for its development and of the high degree of collectivization, be explained?

At the time of the first campaign, as well as later on, Bulgaria lacked certain essential conditions for mass collectivization. The material basis necessary for such collectivization was scarce. The machinery to be found in the Machine-Tractor Stations (MTS) was not efficiently employed. Although cooperatives enjoyed priority in the use of machinery, comparatively large payments both in money and in kind for the service of MTS, as well as the inferior quality and poor maintenance of the machinery (at the height of the season it happened that 35—40% of the equipment in the machine park was in need of repair) accounted for the fact that the cooperatives were not able to mechanize more thoroughly the process of production, or to raise to a considerable degree the productivity of labour. The decision to dismantle MTS and sell their machinery to TKZS was taken only in 1959. Besides this, the villages were suffering from a surplus of labour, which could not be absorbed by the Bulgarian industry. Although it achieved comparatively rapid expansion in 1948 when its production was doubled, and in 1959 when it was nine times higher, the industry itself was relatively underdeveloped. In 1955 it embraced only 11% of the employed. The problem of the labour surplus was solved by transferring the unemployed to the U. S. S. R., Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

After the agrarian reform, only a very small total of the holdings passed into the hand of the State (the landed property in the pre-war period having already been divided up into a multitude of tiny lots; and large estates suitable for expropriation no longer existing because of the agrarian reforms carried out in 1888 and 1921), it could not offer to cooperatives any considerable stretches of land.



The landed property being of such a structure, only the poor peasantry not possessing the indispensable minimum of land joined the cooperatives (In 1947 about 70% of the cooperative members were peasants owing less than 5 hectares of land). As the cooperatives were not able to show favourable results, and the private farmers could not be convinced that the cooperative way of earning offered definite advantages, the campaigns for collectivization were carried out by methods of pressure and compulsion resulting in some undesirable consequences (the peasants before entering the cooperatives killed their cattle in masses, and damaged or hid their equipment, etc.), which made the difficult position of the cooperatives even worse.

Agricultural production was unfavourably influenced also by unpopular administrative measures, such as the compulsory sale of nearly all agricultural products, the centralized and minutely elaborated planning of sowing, yields, etc. Only in 1959, after the reorganization or merger of TKZS, was it decided to abolish compulsory sales. Measures pointing to a certain decentralization and simplification of planning were only partial, so that the cooperatives were left little opportunity to show initiative or take steps to direct economic activities towards the best results. The lack of interest among producers in increasing production was caused also by other reasons, such as the system of distribution and the weaknesses of cooperative organization, among others.

Although the State helped the cooperatives by granting loans and allotting investment resources, the fact remains that in 1957 about 250 TKZS had an excess of liabilities, so that the cost of their products was above the average. Moreover, a considerable number of cooperatives were not able to secure extended reproduction. An eighth of all the cooperatives were exempted from their debts by the state, so as to help them extricate themselves from their financial difficulties. This precarious position of the cooperative was reflected as well

in the work of the members of the cooperatives. The low recompense for a day's work did not stimulate an increase of production on the cooperative holdings. Thus members of the cooperatives concentrated more on their own lots where yields were higher, and where cattle-breeding developed better than on cooperatively owned farms.

In Bulgaria, unlike in other East European countries, only a single type of peasant working cooperative (the TKZS) was set up, on the basis of a merger of land, farm equipment and livestock, the members remaining in formal possession of the holdings they had contributed to the cooperatives. As the cooperatives were established almost exclusively on the socialization of underdeveloped means of production, instead of the socialization of labour on the basis of more developed means of production, they could not show any considerable result in production. The decisive quality in the rapid development of the cooperatives in Bulgaria did not derive from their economic advantages, but from a political and administrative action undertaken by organs of the Government and the Party to induce the peasants to join the TKZS.

For these and other reasons the system of collectivization which resulted in the forming of large agricultural estates in the Bulgarian village was not, in spite of comparatively large investments in agriculture, able to secure a higher rate of productivity or a considerable increase of agricultural production.

Certain steps to modify the administrative management of agriculture, such as the abolishing of compulsory sales, the transfer of the agricultural machinery to the cooperatives, a certain amount of decentralization and simplifying of planning etc. — all aimed at engaging the larger material interest of the producer — as well as further trends in that direction, have been favourable to the future development of Bulgarian agriculture.

YUGOSLAVIA TODAY

ECONOMIC RESULTS — PROOFS OF A CORRECT AGRICULTURAL POLICY

By Dr. Velimir VASIĆ

THE AGRICULTURAL production of Yugoslavia for the period 1945—1956, as is known, did not show any improvement over the pre-war period. This was principally due to the primary development of heavy industry and the impossibility of allotting the necessary investments for the development of agriculture. In default of other sources of accumulation, funds had to be taken from agriculture, and therefore even disengagement of investments was noted in this branch of economy. But since this constant falling-off in agriculture led to a series of great difficulties, and serious disproportions were revealed, it was necessary to undertake systematic measur-

res to change social relations in the village and modernize agricultural production.

Owing to large investments, significant political and organizational work, and other kinds of assistance given by the community to the village the last five or six years, the first significant results in the increase of agricultural production have already been noted — results which have not been unobserved even abroad. Unfortunately, efforts for the socialist conversion of the village were not accepted everywhere impartially, or in good faith.

Not long ago a discussion was held at the Institute for Economics of the Academy of Science of the USSR devoted to the criticism and unmasking — as it was stated — or attempts to falsify the history of Soviet economics, and on that occasion mention was made of "Yugoslav revisionists". The criticism directed to Yugoslavia could, in general, be classified in three groups: first, that it is, supposedly, asserted in Yugoslavia that the socialist transformation of agriculture in the USSR is only a matter of form compulsory, and devoid of any economic significance. Second, that Yugoslavia counters the socialist transformation in agriculture based on Lenin's Cooperative Plan and verified by experience in the USSR and other people's democracies, with a method of "her own" for the conversion of the village to socialism, which actually means the renunciation of socialism. As proof of this, assertion, first it was pointed out that cooperation between individual farmers and the agricultural cooperative is built on a purely commercial basis. Secnd, it was stated that such efforts to create an up-to-date technical basis for agricultural production present only "a technological theory" which, allegedly, prefers the socialist transformation of agriculture without any change in ownership relations, and without socialization of the means of production. And, third, it was alleged that this "anti-Lenin agricultural policy of the Yugoslav leaders has resulted in a standstill of agricultural production in Yugoslavia, with the exception of two or three years of favourable weather conditions".

Without dwelling on the first group of criticisms and objections, it must be borne in mind that Yugoslav economists have never asserted that collectivization in the USSR was carried out in this or that manner, compulsory or non-compulsory. They only analysed the economic results of the socialist conversion of the village in Yugoslavia and other countries, among them the transformation in the USSR, and came to the conclusion that labour productivity in Soviet agriculture has been, until recently, unsatisfactory. This is apparent from the fact that the average yield of wheat per hectare in the 1934—1938 period was 9,3 mtc., in 1956/57 9,7 mtc. in kolkozes and 7,5 mtc. in sovhozes, and in 1958 reached a total average of 11,4 mtc. (*Etude sur la situation économique de l'Europe en 1958*, ch. I. Genève, 1959 p. 21; Statistical Annual of Yugoslavia, 1960, p. 684). This is also apparent from the longstanding falling off of livestock-breeding. Not long ago, the most prominent authorities in the USSR stated that agricultural production was, up to 1953 and 1954, at about the pre-1913 level. Even in the above-mentioned discussion in the USSR Academy of Science it was stated that, in the 1926—1940 period, industrial output increased 8,6 times, while agricultural production increased only by 35% compared with the preceding period. And, finally, it is not superfluous to mention that until quite recently agricultural production in the USSR rose, owing rather to the cultivation of new areas than to increase in labour productivity.

We shall go into more detail concerning other criticisms and objections. To what partial and biased extent the Yugoslav theoretical principles practice are analysed in connection with the conversion of the village — since it can be hardly supposed that these problems are treated lightly — is best seen from the interpretation of Mr. Kardelj's views in his well-known study "Problems of Socialist Policy in the Village", and from the explanation of Yugoslav successes in the increase of agricultural production.

The opinion was ascribed to Mr. Kardelj, in the aforesaid discussion, was that the socialist conversion of the village

could be achieved, not by a process of translating small individual farms into large collective estates, but by developing cooperation among individual farmers, "government organizations" and agricultural cooperatives of a general type — a form of cooperation based on mutual economic interest — and that such would be the method of absorbing individual farmers into socialism. In this connection it is alleged that cooperation with the above-mentioned agricultural cooperatives is beneficial only to kulaks and rich farmers, thus enabling the further strengthening and developing of their farms and permitting them to exploit the working peasantry. This allegedly leads to the destruction of small farms, to the desertion of the land by the poor farmers, and to their flight to cities.

It is not difficult to prove to what extent Mr. Kardelj's concepts were thereby simplified and distorted. We may mention only a few of his precise and categorical concepts on cooperation. Thus he says: "Accordingly, one need not believe that cooperation in itself is the road to socialism. The road to socialism is, even for the village, further industrialization, with the parallel development of large-scale industrialized agriculture. And cooperation prepares the ground for this actual process, facilitates the path, creates favourable material and subjective conditions Cooperation is, thus, a typical transient manifestation.....". It will "by its extension and development only create conditions for its own disappearance, since it will be gradually replaced by more and more developed socialist economic relations, which will strengthen, as a constant product of cooperation". And, further, Mr. Kardelj stresses: "It is absolutely certain that as the constant parallel consequence of this process will be, indirectly, the socialization those parts of the land deserted by the farmers"; but the farmers will not, naturally, leave their land because the kulaks force them to do so, as asserted by the above-mentioned critics, but because, in the process of accelerated industrialization, as everywhere else in the world, they will be able to obtain from non-agricultural activities a higher income and secure better living conditions. Thus, it will be possible, through the entirely free purchase of land, through lease and by similar ways, to extend and strengthen the estates, cooperatives and agricultural farms in the public sector. Thereby, Mr. Kardelj concludes, "a large socialist estate will grow up as the main factor in the promotion of production and the development of the productive forces in the field of agriculture". (Kardelj, Problems of Socialist Policy in the Village, Belgrade, 1959, pp. 296, 297).

As is clear from the above, it is not the question of a road to socialism that contradicts the principles laid down by Lenin's Cooperative Plan. On the contrary, the fundamental principles of Marxism and Leninism are being creatively applied in Yugoslavia in the building up of socialism in the village. While the land maximum held in individual ownership or leased, is limited to 10 hectares, and while all modern appliances for agricultural production are in public possession, a form of cooperation agreed upon beforehand and in detail through a contract between the individual farmer and the collective farms or cooperative takes place, and the profits are divided according to the extent of work carried out and the extent of participation. The individual farmers receive, for their land an agreed on rent, which both absolutely and relatively decreases in total expenditure and income, in relation to the constantly increasing technical equipment of agriculture and more modern methods of soil cultivation. Thus, by socializing the process of production and by growing industrialization, which conti-

nuously attracts excess labour from the village, conditions are being gradually created for a far easier and more painless way of socialization of the land belonging to private producers, and for transition to large-scale agricultural production.

This way of transforming agriculture, together with a series of other measures undertaken in connection with the Yugoslav agrarian policy, is also from an economic point of view proper and efficient. Therefore, the conspicuous results achieved in agricultural production in Yugoslavia in the last four years, cannot be explained by mere accident, or by favourable weather conditions only, as the above-mentioned critics attempt to do. There were years with favourable weather conditions even before 1956, but agriculture was still stagnating, what means that these results derive from a specific economic policy, systematic work and considerable investments.

By way of illustration, we shall mention only some more important figures. While the participation of industry in new investments in the 1952—1956 period amounted to 67,4%, it is being reduced to 43,6% in the period 1957—1961 under the Second Five Year Plan, while the participation of agriculture is increasing from 7,4 to 20,8%, so that direct investments in agriculture will average 68,6 milliard dinars per year. Besides this, during the 1957—1961 period, it was necessary to invest about 153 milliard dinars in the building up a food-processing industry, in the manufacturing of tractors, other agricultural machinery and fertilizers, etc. The greater part of this investment programme has already been carried out.

Thanks to these investments, to the application of up-to-date methods in soil cultivation, to the use of choice varieties of seed, to the system of cooperation etc., the average yield to be achieved in 1961 has been planned at 16,9 mtc. of wheat and 22 mtc. of maize per hectare respectively totals, of 3,500,000 tons of wheat and 5,500,000 tons of maize. Other branches of agriculture should also increase in corresponding proportions.

Statistics show that the average annual crop of wheat, in the 1947—1956 period, was 2,040,000 tons (11,5 mtc. per hectare), while in 1959 it amounted to 19,4 mtc. per hectare. The average crop of maize in 1947—1956 was 3,370,000 tons (14,2 mtc. per hectare), while in 1959 it amounted to 6,670,000 tons (25,8 mtc. per hectare). The yield per hectare on socialist estates was considerably higher and was as follows: wheat,

on agricultural farms up to 39,5 mtc; in peasant working cooperatives up to 42,9 mtc; in cooperatives of the general type up to 36,1 mtc: maize, on agricultural farms up to 50,5 mtc; peasant working cooperatives up to 50,1; and cooperatives of the general type up to 39,3 mtc. (Statistical Annual of Yugoslavia, 1960, pp. 118,119, 137).

From 1957 to 1958, the livestock figures also continuously increased. The total number of cattle at the end of 1959 amounted to 5,344,000 as compared with 5,014,000 at the end of 1956. The figure for sheep and goats was 11,909,000 as compared with 10,932,000; pigs 6,208,000 as against 3,725,000; and poultry 30,088,000 against 25,992,000 at the end of 1956.

If we consider total agricultural output (1947—1956 = 100), we shall observe that it amounted to 145 in 1957, to 128 in 1958, and reached 169 in 1959. Production in these years considerably exceeded the average pre-war 10-years production (1930—1939).

It should be pointed out, incidentally, that in 1958 the weather conditions were exceptionally bad, but even then agricultural production was considerably higher than the average output in the 1947—1956 period. It should be added that the results of this year's crop show that the total production of agriculture will be only a little lower than the top production of 1959, and higher than in 1957 and 1958.

All these successes relieved Yugoslavia from the import of the most important food products, and even enabled her to begin exporting the same in considerable quantities, which resulted in the accumulation of foreign exchange, so necessary for the further and more rapid development of industry and other branches of economy.

The above data show that Yugoslavia has accomplished the basic tasks of her Second Five Year's Plan in agriculture within a period of four years. They also show that the way of conversion of agriculture followed by Yugoslavia is correct and efficient, since socialist relations in the village, as Mr. Kardelj stated, can really become socialist only if they are economically justified, i.e.) if they lead to higher productivity of labour and quicker material progress. And that is precisely the case with the socialist reconstruction of agriculture in Yugoslavia.

DOCUMENTS

Commmunique on Yugoslav-Afghan Talks

At the end of the Yugoslav—Afghan talks held during the state visit to Yugoslavia of King Mohammad Zahir of Afghanistan the following communique has been released:

"On the invitation of the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, His Majesty Mohammad Zahir, King of Afghanistan, was on a state visit in Yugoslavia from October 31 till November 7, 1960.

During this stay His Majesty the King and his entourage visited the People's Republics of Serbia, Bosnia and Herz-

govina, Croatia and Slovenia where they saw several scientific and cultural institutions and industrial objects. Everywhere they went, the peoples of Yugoslavia extended them a warm and cordial welcome.

The visit has offered opportunities to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia for a direct exchange of views on relations between the two countries and on the general international situation. In the talks took part on the Afghan side: Their Excellencies Mr Ali Mohammad, First Deputy Premier;

Dr Ali Ahmad Popal, Minister of Education; General Mohammad Arif, Afghan Ambassador in Belgrade and Mr Sayed Quassim Rishteyeh, Afghan Ambassador in Prague. On the Yugoslav side took part: Their Excellencies Mr Rodoljub Čolaković and Mr Mijalko Todorović, Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council; Mr Koča Popović, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr Leo Mates, Secretary-General of the President of the Republic; Mr Bogdan Crnobrja, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr Lazar Latinović, Director of Department of the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs and Mr Petar Ivković, Yugoslav Ambassador in Kabul.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding, have shown a similarity of views on the points discussed.

I

The two Heads of State have noted with great pleasure that the relations between the two countries have been developing in the spirit of friendly cooperation in all fields. They have expressed their desire and readiness for a further strengthening and expansion of these relations.

The Heads of State have expressed their satisfaction at the community of views held by their countries on a number of important international problems which arises from the policy of non-alignment with military blocs. This community of views is particularly manifested by their adherence to the principles of active peaceful coexistence and active neutrality.

While expressing their concern over the increase of international tension, the Heads of State have confirmed their mutual belief that peace and prosperity can be secured only by means of an agreed settlement of outstanding international problems and by the development of an all-round international cooperation in the spirit of the United Nations Charter. In that respect they have emphasized the usefulness of direct contacts and negotiations.

The two Heads of State have also stressed the urgent need for all countries, big and small, to apply their efforts towards the strengthening of peace and a universal application of the policy of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems. In their opinion this is the way leading towards an improvement of international relations and a lasting consolidation of peace. They also consider that non-committed countries play a very important and useful role in the efforts directed towards the lessening of the tension in the world and the creation of a constructive international cooperation. They have expressed their belief that all countries will apply their efforts in that direction.

Bearing in mind the danger caused by the race in armaments and the destructive power of nuclear weapons in the world today, the two Heads of State consider that disarmament is the most important problem at the present juncture and that it should be urgently solved. They particularly stressed the need of concluding, without delay, an agreement on a lasting cessation of experiments with nuclear weapons and on the prohibition of the production and use of such weapons.

While welcoming the independence of a larger number of countries in Asia and Africa, the Heads of State have stressed the need for a speedier liberation of still dependent peoples and for the removal, as soon as possible, of all the remains of the colonial system, in conformity with the right of peoples to self-determination.

The two Heads of State have expressed their great concern over the present situation in the Congo. They consider that such a situation was created by the interference from outside into the internal affairs of that State which threatens the independence, security and national unity of the people of the Congo. They have expressed their readiness to continue, together with other countries, to give their support to the legitimate rights of the people of the Congo.

The Heads of State have also expressed their serious concern over the continuation of the war in Algeria and consider that the application of the right of self-determination, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, should be recognized to the Algerian people.

The two Heads of State consider that economic assistance to economically less developed countries and regions through international organizations, or by bilateral agreements, repre-

sents an important element of progress and security in the world provided such assistance is given without any political conditions.

While confirming their adherence to the principles and the purposes of the United Nations Charter, the Heads of State consider that the United Nations Organization will be in a position to fulfil its tasks in an even more efficient way when it has achieved universality and when in its work it has embraced all countries and peoples as equal members of the international community.

II

In their talks the Heads of State have devoted a considerable attention to Yugoslav-Afghan relations.

They have underlined the importance of the agreements concluded between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia on trade, payments, scientific and technical cooperation, civil aviation, as well as the agreement on cultural cooperation, signed in the course of this visit. They consider these agreements as a firm basis for the expansion of relations between the two countries and they have instructed the competent agencies of their respective countries to examine the existing possibilities and propose measures necessary for the increase of economic, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges.

The Heads of State have noted with satisfaction that personal contacts and a direct exchange of opinions between the representatives of the two countries have contributed to the development of friendly cooperation and they have expressed their desire for the continuation of this practice in the future.

His Majesty Mohammad Zahir, King of Afghanistan, has invited the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, to visit Afghanistan. President Tito has accepted the invitation with pleasure".



PRUGA

»PRUGA«

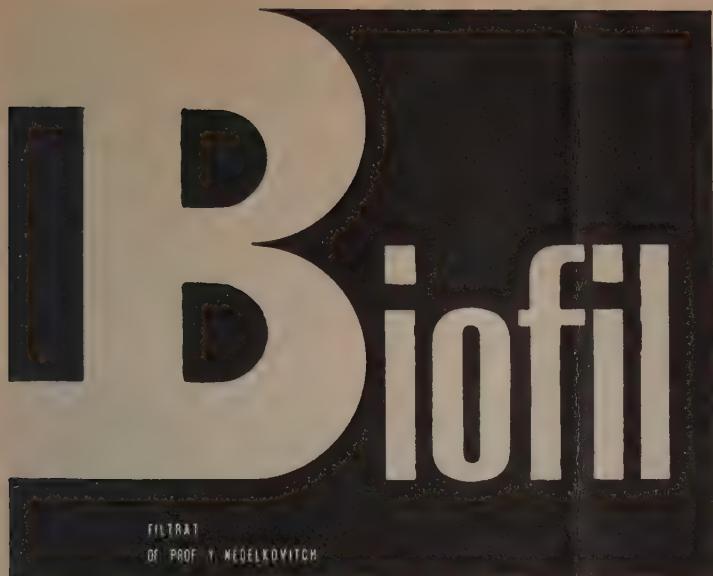
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21-578 21-592, 21-593

exports — imports

rails, switches and accessories;
component parts of rail vehicles;
steam locomotives;
motor-driven locomotives;
electric locomotives;
motor-driven rail-cars for passengers and goods;
motor-driven tram-cars for passengers and goods;
motor-driven trolleys;
rail and tram repair shops;
rail passenger-cars and tram-trailers;
rail and tram-trucks.

PRUGA is the only Yugoslav enterprise
which specializes in the export and import of
rails, rail accessories and all kinds of rail vehicles.



For all informations write to the producer

EXSUDATIVE PLEURISY

HYDROPNEMOTHORAX

PYOPNEOMOTHORAX

EMPYEMA PULMONUM POST
PLEURITIDEM TUBERCULOSA

PERITONITIS

POLYSEROSITIS

LYMPHOGLANDULAR
TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE
GENITAL ORGANES

ANAL FISTULAS

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE SKIN

PHTHISIS OF THE LUNGS

COMPLEXUS PRIMARIUS

BRONCHIAL TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE EYES

MORBUS BESNIER-BOECK-
SCHAUMANN



Before treatment (Perfil)



Before treatment



8 months after treatment



GALENIKA

FABRIKA FARMACEUTSKIH I HEMISKIH PROIZVODA
BEOGRAD — JUGOSLAVIJA



Keramika - Building Materials Factory

KERAMIKA

Building materials factory
MLADENOVAC

Telephones: 77 and 86

Telegrams: KERAMIKA MLADENOVAC

Branch Office: Beograd, Balkanska 51, Phone: 27-611

Representatives: Zagreb, Skoplje, Sarajevo

KERAMIKA — Mladenovac, manufactures:

- Sanitary ceramic goods,
- Ceramic tiles in a wide range of colors and sizes for flooring and walls,
- Mosaic tiles for floors and house-fronts, in all colors;
- Pressed klinker bricks from special materials;
- Ceramic sewer and drain pipes and fittings;
- Drawn klinker, klinker bricks, special bricks or waterworks;
- Fireclay bricks (standard and special);
- Fireclay mortar and ground fireclay.

SANITARY CERAMIC GOODS

All products are from best quality raw materials. The clay is burned to the consistency of porcelain clay. Water absorption is less than 1 per cent. Manufactured in white color and many attractive models.

The main features of our goods are:

- Lasting faultless operation of all essential parts;
- High-class technical finish;
- Rational design to ensure the best rinsing effect in order to meet all sanitary requirements;
- High flexural strength;
- High resistance to acids;
- Full protection against cracking of the vitreous surface;

Lavatories are made in the following overall lengths: 640, 580 500, 460 and 450 mm.

CERAMIC FLOOR TILES

Ceramic floor tiles are an ideal material for floorings, offering among others also the following advantages:

— Durability (an average life minimum of 50 years may be expected), beautiful and attractive appearance combined with the possibility of an almost infinite color and design variety;

— Highest fulfillment of all sanitary requirements due to an extremely easy cleaning and maintenance;

— Low cost as compared with other flooring materials due to the above advantages.

Flooring tiles are manufactured in the following sizes: 20×20, 50×50, 100×100 and 150×150 mm, complete with feature strips, trimmings, inserts etc., in a wide range of colors.

FLOORING KLINKER TILES

The klinker tiles are excellent because of the high compactness of the composition making them impervious to grease, blood and other similar materials.

Klinker tiles are particularly suited for slaughterhouses, refrigerator rooms, chemical factories, acid storage basins etc. etc. The pressed klinker tiles, with 4 and 9 squares to the tile of 150×150 mm and 20, 30 or 40 mm thickness, in white, grey or red is the ideal flooring for industrial installations, railway stations, walkways, machine and other workshops, squares, courtyards, etc. The mechanical features of the klinker tiles are exceptional, the flexibility and resilience, the impact strength and extraordinary wear resisting quality, combined with a non-slip surface and attractive presentation make it the best choice where these qualities are required.

CERAMIC MOSAIC TILES

Modern architecture is making an ever growing use of mosaic tiles for the front walls of buildings, attics, corridors, staircases, terraces, living quarters, swimming pools and similar objects, for pillars and columns, rooms in hospitals, sales rooms etc., not only because of their attractive appearance but also because of the many advantages these tiles offer.

Ceramic mosaic tiles may be considered a building material with practically no limits of durability because of its extremely high resistance to all sorts of wear.

Ceramic mosaic tiles are fully sintered and therefore impervious to water and extremely resistant to acids and will stand up under the most adverse weather conditions, this being of paramount importance for out-of-doors application.

The wide color range of the ceramic mosaic tiles offers an infinite possibility of color combinations for wall coverings and floorings, with a wide choice of design combinations. Installation is extremely easy and at low cost. The tiles are bonded to 33×33 cm paper base which is applied to the floor or the wall surfaces.

FRONT WALL TILES FOR BUILDINGS

The sizes in which these tiles are manufactured are: 250×65×8 mm, and 125×65×8 mm.

As a building material these tiles offer a number of advantages, viz:

— A durable and clean wall surface without practically any maintenance costs,

— Attractive appearance,

— Permanent colors, non-fading during the lifetime of the tiles,

— Resistance against atmospheric influences,

— Permanent protection against mechanical wear and deterioration of the wall surface, etc. etc.

Wall tiles may be combined in their application with any other surfacing material:

— with natural stone, brick, metal, etc., making it possible to obtain any desired effect.

The use of front wall tiles has been accepted and introduced in modern architecture to such an extent that it is no more necessary to stress further all the advantages of this wall lining.

CERAMIC SEWER AND DRAINAGE PIPES

Made from the best clay, vitrified, and marketed in the following lengths: 1.0, 0.75, 0.50 met, and in diameters ranging from 75 to 800 mm. Pipes of 75 mm dia. are manufactured in lengths of 0.75 and 0.50 met.

PIPE FITTINGS

The pipe fittings are manufactured in the same range of inner diameters as the ceramic sewer and drainage pipes.

Besides pipe fittings the KERAMIKA Factory manufactures also liner plates and tiles in all sizes for the lining of concrete sewage collectors and other applications.

For particular industrial installations we manufacture pipes and other ceramic goods from special compositions with vitrified surfaces highly resistant against acids. We manufacture throughs of a sintered material, vitrified, with and without partitions for the feeding of animals. Besides these we manufacture klinker bricks, klinker tiles, drawn wall plates for interior and exterior finishing of buildings, floorings for industrial and commercial buildings, swimming pools, basins, culverts etc.

The physical and chemical characteristics of all our products are up to the highest demands, and in every respect they conform with the German DIN-Standards.

Sewer pipes of 150 mm dia., 1.0 met length, are pressure tested and suitable for pressures up to 7 at. inner pressure, whereas the pressure on the outside of the pipe is permitted up to 4000 kilos over the whole length. Water absorption of these products is less than 3 per cent.

Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogues and descriptive literature with prices of our products, samples, test reports and all other technical and commercial informations — either direct from the Factory or through our branch offices at Beograd, Zagreb, Sarajevo or Skopje.

Viskoza Loznica



Viscose fibre manufacture:

Among the industrial plants which have contributed to a change in the whole pattern of an industrial branch — in particular such a branch as the textile industry, which is one of the most developed in Yugoslavia — without any doubt the VISKOZA Factory for the manufacture of viscose fibres is of paramount importance. The full importance of this huge plant is not confined, however, to the manufacture and supply of new raw materials for the textile industry. The products of the VISKOZA Factory are to a great extent important auxiliary materials for other industries, including food processing (cellophane), chemical production (anhydrite, sodium sulfate, carbon disulfide) and the rubber industry (rayon cord for tires).

These are among the several reasons which contribute to the importance of the VISKOZA Factory, making it one of the main industrial objects of Yugoslavia.

Located on the Drina river, near the town of Loznica, on the border of Serbia and Bosnia, the plant has immense supplies of indispensable raw material — wood, from the rich forests of Bosnia, Serbia and Montenegro, which is transported by the Tara and Drina rivers. Besides this raw material there is plenty of water and low cost electric power from the hydro-electric power plants on the Drina river.

The plant covers an area of 580,000 square metres, while the main factory hall covers an area of eight hectares.

In consideration of the fact that the designing, building and erection of this factory was carried out with the close co-operation of well known and experienced European and Japanese experts, it may be said that the VISKOZA Factory has been designed and built to standards of world-wide experience in this field. The result is that its products are of a quality which is on the average European level, thus making it possible to export to foreign markets all the surplus not absorbed by domestic market.

VISKOZA'S main products are:

Viscosestaple fibre, for the wool and cotton system of spinning, of 1.5, 2.75, 3.75, 5.8 and 15 denier, bright lustre, delustered and colored in the mass;

Viscose rayon (artificial silk), of the following titres: 60/20, 100/40, 120/30, 120/40, 150/50, 180/50 and 300/90, bright lustre, delustered and colored in the mass;

Rayon fibres for tire cords, 1650/720 denier, manufactured as rayon thread or as ready cord fabric;

Lozofan (Cellophane) — plain and lacquered, transparent or colored;

Anhydrous sodium sulfate: (Na_2SO_4).

Carbon disulfide: (CS_2)

The consumption of the above products is so high that already an extension of the manufacturing facilities is being considered. This necessity is the more pressing, since there is a remarkable shortage of these products on the world markets, where an ever growing demand of viscose products is noticeable. The steady development of industry, in particular of the textile industry, opens new possibilities for the sales of these products, and new investments in this plant will be fully justified. The products of VISKOZA — LOZNICA are exported by:

CENTROTEKSTIL — BELGRADE

HEMPRO — BELGRADE

KEMIKALIJA — ZAGREB

TEXTIL — ZAGREB

MAKOTEKS — SKOPLJE

JUGOTEKSTIL — LJUBLJANA



FAP AUTOMOBILE FACTORY

Yugoslav industrial and technological progress can be best illustrated by the achievements in automobile manufacture, which began to develop after the war. The investments in this branch industry have rendered it possible for the domestic automobile factories not only to supply a good deal of Yugoslavia's own requirements but to export a certain number of vehicles. It is worth noting that the domestic automobile factories have in a record time mastered the manufacture of several types.

The biggest Yugoslav factory for the manufacture of heavy motor vehicles is FAP, the automobile factory at Priboj, a town situated in a picturesque region of South-Eastern Serbia, along the future Belgrade-Titograd-Bar mainline.

Judging by the results it has attained, this factory may be classed with those enterprises which are of particular importance to the Yugoslav economy.

In recent years the FAP vehicles have earned a such reputation and made such a place for themselves as accounts for their ready sale on the domestic market, and for the renown they have acquired for their good quality and reliability in a number of foreign countries. Thus, in spite of sharp international competition, FAP has proved the excellent quality of its products to many foreign buyers.

Production Assortment

FAP began production with trucks of 7 ton capacity (model 6 GGF-L) which constitutes the principal type produced at present. The steady investments made enabled the gradual increase of workers employed and the development of contract cooperation, thus increasing production and broadening the assortment at the same time. The "Priboj" Automobile Factory is a complete production unit at present which is able to satisfy the requirements of the country in various types of commercial and special purpose vehicles.

Trucks

The FAP factory is producing model 4GE-1 trucks with a 5 ton capacity; model 4GE-K dump trucks of 5 ton capacity; heavy duty model 4GAE-L 5 ton capacity; model 4GAE-L heavy duty trucks of 5 ton capacity; heavy duty dump trucks model 4GAE-K of 5 ton capacity; model 6GGF-L trucks of 7 ton capacity; model 6GGF-K trucks of 7 ton capacity; model 6GAF-LL heavy duty trucks of a 7 ton capacity; heavy duty dump trucks (6GAF-KL) of a 7 ton capacity and special model (7GV1F-L) trucks for long distance haulage whose drivers cabs are equipped with two bunks of a 8.5 ton capacity and model 7GV3F-L trucks with a 10 ton capacity.

A group of four vehicles has been developed from the basic model 6GGF-L truck with minor additions and modifications: a 7 ton capacity dump truck which is in fact identical to the standard 7 ton truck, but has dumping device and a metal instead of a wooden body; the heavy duty 7 ton truck is similar to the standard the only difference being that it has a four-wheel, drive and an additional gear shift for the front wheel drive.

The heavy duty 7 ton truck is identical to the four-wheel drive standard 7 ton truck, and also has a dumping device and metal body.

The 8.5 ton capacity long distance truck was also developed from the 6GGF model and has an identical engine. The fuel pump has a special regulator which increases the flow of fuel above 2400 rpm, together with a spark regulator.

These alterations raised the power of the motor to 150 HP.

The 5 ton trucks also constitute a related group of four types of vehicles. These trucks have many structural parts in common with the 6GGF-L model, the motor is the same with two cylinders less, while the clutch and differentials are identical.

This confirms that a high level of standardization has been accomplished not only among the types belonging to the same group but also among the individual groups of trucks.



These vehicles are produced with the cooperation of "Vatrosprem" of Beograd, "ITAS" of Kočevje, "Autoobnova" of Šempeter, "Ikarus" of Zemun, and "Autokaroserija" of Novi Sad.

Apart from the patent licence purchased from the Saurec firm of Austria, a contract on foreign production cooperation with the Blumhard firm of West Germany was signed in the middle of 1959. Under the terms of this contract FAP is entitled to produce all types of special vehicles and trailers.
Sales and Exports of Vehicles

Standardization also increased the series turned out thus contributing to greater profitability and greater ease of supply of spare parts.

It should also be mentioned in this connection that the bus chassis have 80 percent of interchangeable structural parts with the basic 6GGF-L model while almost all special purpose vehicles are built on the chassis of the 7 ton truck.

Buses

The FAP assortment is further supplemented by buses for urban transport, with a 5GVE-U/B model chassis with 40+1 seats.

Tourist motorcoaches "Raketa" model 5GVF-U/A with 35 seats; buses for urban transport of the same type with 40 seats; 5GVF-St buses for urban transport with 10 and 20 seats and standing room for 60 persons and model 4GVE-L/A motorcoaches with 30+1 seats (without head rest).

The above mentioned buses are produced with the co-operation of the following enterprises and factories: "11 Oktomvri" of Skopje; "Ikarus" of Zemun; "Autokaroserija" of Zagreb; "Autokaroserija" of Split and "Pionir" of Sarajevo.

Special Purpose Vehicles

"FAP" is producing the following types of special purpose vehicles: refrigerator trucks with a model 7GV1F-L chassis of 7 ton capacity; refrigerator trailers of 8 ton capacity; 6GGF-L fire engines with a pumping capacity of 1500 lit/min.; tank cars model 6GGF-L with a capacity of 6500 litres; street sprayers 6GGF-L with a 6500 litre capacity; sewage disposal trucks 6GGF-L of a 3000 litre capacity; 4GE-L rubbish disposal trucks; cement trucks 6GGV-L of a 7 ton capacity; trailers for cement trucks with a 9 ton capacity; special trucks for the transport of livestock of 7 ton capacity etc.



The sale of all vehicles produced by the FAP factory is effected through the sales department of its Beograd Office and through its agents. FAP agency offices are located in all the republican centres and each operates on a given territory, although all representatives are entitled to sell on the entire territory of Yugoslavia.

The transport and tourist enterprises absorbed the greatest part of these sales having accounted for about 27 percent of all vehicles sold. It is expected that this share will increase as FAP began selling its products to these branches only during the past few years after sizable price reduction. FAP guarantees all vehicles for the first 10,000 kilometers or for 6 months.

There are FAP repair and maintenance stations in all parts of the country and three mobile service stations for emergency repairs.

The quality of these vehicles has been tested in practice and if not operating under special stress and strain and with the minimum of maintenance the vehicles cover 150,000 to 200,000 kilometers without general overhaul. FAP vehicles are extremely sturdy and reliable when operating under the most difficult condition. This is best testified by the large number of drivers awarded whose vehicles covered over 300,000 kilometers without general repair.

Foreign interest for FAP vehicles is increasing from day to day, so that 39 trucks of 7 ton capacity have been exported thus far to Bulgaria, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia as well as 20 buses for urban traffic with 40 seats and 11 motorcoaches with 36 seats each. Contracts have already been concluded for the delivery of 40 buses for urban transport with 40 seats and 7 trucks with a 7 ton capacity.

The Priboj Automobile Factory took part in several international and Yugoslav fairs thus far. The exhibits were highly successful so that demand for its vehicles shown actually exceeded the present productive possibilities of the factory.

It may therefore rightly be said that the Priboj Automobile Factory succeeded in winning international affirmation as a manufacturer of comfortable, economical and sturdy vehicles.



From the Press Conference

On November 4, after this year's summer recess, spokesman of the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Drago Kunc, held a Press conference for Yugoslav and foreign journalists, and answered a number of questions on current problems.

Visit of King of Afghanistan. "The visit of King Mohammad Zahir is an expression of friendship, closeness of views and mutual understanding between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia, and bears witness to the favourable development of their relations. Our two countries are linked by their similar struggle for freedom and independence and their efforts towards the best possible life in peace. They are not attached to any bloc, and are linked together by many similar views on international problems. Also, the two countries are making all possible efforts towards a peaceful solution of these problems. The formal talks between President Tito and King Mohammad Zahir are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding".

Question of Algeria. "It should be deplored that owing to the French attitude, the talks at Meloun have failed to pave the way to direct negotiations with the Provisional Algerian Government as a means of solving the problem of Algeria. Continuation of the six-year-old war against the people of Algeria can solve nothing, but can only cause unnecessary sacrifices, create the possibility of fresh and wider complications, and constitute a growing threat to peace in the world. We consider the Provisional Algerian Government proposal to hold a referendum under the United Nations supervision as being constructive, and we support it".

Events in the Congo. "The Yugoslav attitude to the question of the Congo is based on the fact that the Congo is an independent and sovereign member-State of the United Nations, that the crisis in the country has arisen as a result of outside interference, primarily by the former colonial metropolis, and that this interference was directed against the independence, State unity and territorial integrity of Congo. A solution of the crisis in the Congo may be found in the elimination of outside interference, in a full and consistent implementation of the Resolutions of the Security Council and the special session of the UN General Assembly concerning the sovereignty, State unity and territorial integrity of the Congo, in making it possible for the democratically elected lawful institutions of the Congo to engage in their normal activities, and in the loyal cooperation of the United Nations bodies with them. The sooner such action takes place, the sooner will the situation in the Congo become normal and this young African country be enabled to take her proper place in the equal family of nations. In his statement to the correspondent of the Yugoslav News Agency, Tanjug, the Congolese Premier, Patrice Lumumba, approached the situation and the possibilities of solving the crisis, including the United Nations role, in a very positive, realistic and constructive manner. Lumumba said that complete elimination of outside interference and closer cooperation between the United Nations Mission and the Central Government of the Congo were the basic conditions for solving the crisis in the foreseeable future".

Yugoslav-Guinean Relations. "President Sekou Touré of Guinea has been invited to visit this country; he has accepted the invitation, but we are not yet in a position to specify the date of his visit. As regards the talks preceding the signing of the Yugoslav-Guinean economic agreements, we can say that they were held in a friendly spirit and ended in complete success. These agreements provide for the rapid and comprehensive development of economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries; they reflect the wish of both sides to advance still further their mutual relations in all fields and on the basis of full equality. Besides this, these arrangements reflect the wish of the Yugoslav Government to contribute, as far as possible to the economic progress of friendly Guinea".

Visits of Koča Popović to Austria and Italy. "Koča Popović, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will pay visits to two neighbouring countries — Austria and Italy. The visit to Austria is due this month, while the date of his visit to Italy will be made known in due course".

Yugoslav Deputies in Mexico and Venezuela. "The visits of a Yugoslav Parliamentary delegation led by Vladimir Simić, Vice-President of the Federal National Assembly, to Mexico and Venezuela, are in return for those paid earlier to Yugoslavia by corresponding delegations of these two Latin-American countries. The Yugoslav Parliamentary delegation will also attend the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Mexican Revolution. Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations with both countries, and the exchange of Parliamentary delegations is aimed at expanding these contacts by intensifying their bilateral relations and cooperation in the wider international field".

Parity Committee on Disarmament. Asked to say something about the news published by some New York papers to the effect that a number of UN delegations have taken up the question of reduction in the membership of the parity Committee on Disarmament from 15 to 9, Drago Kunc replied: "We are not aware of such a proposal having been submitted officially. Otherwise, if a body composed of 15 members was considered too awkward, some other solution might perhaps be appropriate".

Exchange Reform. "We are still not in a position to inform the Press of the time-limit for the planned measures to simplify and liberalize the exchange and foreign trade systems. Questions connected with these measures were raised with the International Monetary Fund and its members concerned. The Yugoslav programme was assessed favourably in these talks, and the possibility of providing the necessary foreign exchange funds for the above-mentioned reform were discussed jointly. Talks to provide these funds from some West-European countries are already in progress".

Irredentist Outbursts. In reply to a question as to whether he could comment on the unveiling of a monument to D'Annunzio at the town of Ronchonja near the Italian-Yugoslav border, and the irredentist outbursts on that occasion, the Foreign Secretariat spokesman said: "It is difficult to reconcile the recent positive statements of the most responsible Italian officials and the events which occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of Yugoslavia. We are particularly surprised at the permission granted by the authorities to the irredentist circles in Italy — who are known to have worked continuously and actively against the good-neighbour relations between the two countries, — to carry out their destructive action in such a provocative manner. In this connection the Yugoslav Embassy in Rome has lodged a verbal protest with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and if any other steps should be taken by the Yugoslav side, the public will be informed in due course".

Meetings and Talks

Afghan King in Yugoslavia. — At the invitation of the President of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, King Mohamad Zahir of Afghanistan paid a state visit to Yugoslavia from October 31st to November 7th, 1960. During his stay, the King and his party visited the Federal People's Republics of Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia. Official political talks were held between the delegations of the two countries, and a joint communiqué was released on the termination of the visit.

Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation to Mexico and Venezuela. — A delegation of the Yugoslav Parliament headed by Vladimir Simić, its Vice-President, left for Mexico and Venezuela on November 8th. In the course of their visit, the Yugoslav parliamentarians will be the guests of the two countries' parliaments. The delegation is returning the visit paid to Yugoslavia by representatives of the parliaments of Mexico and Venezuela.

Meeting of GATT. — The 17th Regular Meeting of GATT, which began in Geneva on October 31st, is being attended by a Yugoslav delegation headed by Vido Krunic, Assistant President of the Foreign Trade Committee. The meeting is considering the programme of expansion of international trade, through reports and discussion on the work of the Third Committee, which is concerned with the problems of trade in underdeveloped countries.

Visit of the Director of the UN Operative Fund. — Mr Mayer Koen, Director of the UN Operative Fund, visited Yugoslavia in the first half of November as a guest of the Management of the Technical Assistance Programme. He had talks with representatives of the Secretariat for Labour and Agriculture and officials of the Federal Institute for Labour Productivity.

Indian and Indonesian Journalists in Yugoslavia. — Delegations of Indian and Indonesian journalists left Yugoslavia on November 2nd after a week's stay in this country. The visitors had meetings with leading Yugoslav personalities and press representatives, and were received by President Tito.

Representatives of the Miners' and Metal Workers' Union in Budapest. — A Delegation of the Yugoslav Miners' and Metal Workers' Union visited Hungary from November 2nd to 13th as guests of the Hungarian Miners' and Metal Workers' Union. The members of the delegation toured a number of enterprises, where they studied the work of the collectives and the activity of the trade union organizations.

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CUT OFF AND MAIL

Negotiations and Agreements

ECONOMY

Negotiations with Czechoslovakia. — Delegations of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia held negotiations in Belgrade in the first half of November on trade exchanges between the two countries in 1961.

Trade with Rumania. — Negotiations were opened in Bucharest on November 1st on the conclusion of a new longterm agreement on trade and payments between Yugoslavia and Rumania up to 1965. At the same time, negotiations were held on the signing of a protocol on trade for 1961. The Yugoslav delegation is headed by Slavoljub Petrović, of the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Rumanian by Ana Toma, deputy minister of trade.

Austrian Industrialists in Belgrade. — A delegation of Austrian state-controlled industry arrived in Belgrade on November 7th. The delegation is negotiating with representatives of the Federal Chamber of Industry on the possibility of expanding cooperation and the signing of appropriate arrangements for industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslav Economists in Holland. — A delegation of Yugoslav economists stayed in Holland in the first half of November as guests of the Central Office for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. The two delegations discussed the possibility of expanding trade over a longer period, and examined the opportunities for wider industrial cooperation.

Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Agreement with Afghanistan. — An agreement on scientific, technical, educational and cultural cooperation was in Belgrade on November 2nd signed between the governments of Yugoslavia and Afghanistan. Krste Crvenkovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and Secretary for Education and Culture, was the signatory for Yugoslavia, and Ali Almad Popal, Minister of Education, for Afghanistan.

Agreement with Guinea. — Early in November, delegations of Yugoslavia and Guinea signed agreements on trade and payments and on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Through these agreements, the existing close cooperation in the political field will be extended to the economic and technical fields. The members of the Guinean delegation who signed the agreements were received by President Tito.

Agreement with the Association for International Development — By signing the necessary instruments in Washington on October 26th, Yugoslavia has become a member of the Association for International Development founded a month earlier. Yugoslavia is the twentieth member of the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development to have joined this Association so far. The agreement was signed by Marko Nikežić, Yugoslav ambassador in Washington, and Eugene Black, Director of the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

News in Brief

Shipbuilding. The Yugoslav shipyards have delivered 17 ships to the value of nearly 27.4 milliard dinars. By the end of this year further seven ships, mostly cargo steamers, will be built.

Railways. As part of the programme for the modernization and enlargement of the rolling stock of the Yugoslav railways, about 120 milliard dinars will be invested next year in the purchase of new motor-driven and electric trains, as well as for the overhauling of the railway-tracks to make them fit for speedier traffic. In 1960 nearly 80 new passenger-cars and 35 rail-bus compositions were handed over to traffic. By the end of this year another 57 electric Diesel engines will be delivered to the Yugoslav railways. In the first eight months of this year the Yugoslav railways conveyed 137.8 million passengers and 42.2 million tons of goods, which is an increase of about 11 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

Power. The monthly average of generated electric power amounted to 716 million kilowatt hours in Yugoslavia in the first seven months this year, which is an increase of 46 million in comparison with the average in the same period last year.

Mining. The production of coal last year was three times as high as before the war. The output of iron ore was increased from 667,000 tons in 1959 to 2,095,000 tons in 1959, the output of copper from 980,000 to 2,228,000, that of ores containing lead and zinc from 775,000 to 1,831,000 tons and of chromium from 45,000 to 107,000 tons. Last year about 590,000 tons of crude naphtha, i.e., 50 per cent of the naphtha required by the Yugoslav industry, were produced. The rate will amount to more than 900,000 tons this year and to 1,200,000 tons next year. In 1962 the domestic production of naphtha will fully supply the needs of the Yugoslav industry. The increase in the monthly average of coal production reached about 200,000 tons this year and that of crude naphtha about 16,000 tons, as against the same period last year. By intensive geological and geo-physical prospecting the reserves of copper ore in Yugoslavia have been established at 290 million tons, bauxite figures at 150 million, and coal at 24 milliard tons. The reserves of coal in Yugoslavia ensure steady exploitation for the next 500 years. In recent years a number of abandoned medieval mines, which were believed to be completely exhausted, have been reopened. In the extinct Novo Brdo mine, in the centre of Yugoslavia, deposits of about 3.5 million tons of manganese have been discovered. In the production of lead, zinc, bauxite and chromium Yugoslavia holds one of the top place among the countries of Europe.

Steel. On the basis of the results reached in the first nine months this year, the Yugoslav steel production is expected to reach 1.5 million tons by the end of this year, i.e., 200,000 tons more than last year and 1,200,000 tons more than in 1959.

Iron Works. In the first nine months of this year the production of the Yugoslav iron works was increased by 17.82 per cent as compared with the same period in 1959.

Cooperatives. The basic means of production of the Yugoslav general agricultural co-operatives have increased by more than 300 per cent in last three years. Since 1958 about 100,000 new farms have entered the co-operatives as members. The general agricultural co-operatives, over 4,800 in number, have developed various forms of productive co-operation with individual farmers. While 208,000 individual producers cooperated with the cooperatives in 1958, their number grew to 690,000 last year. The agricultural producers' organizations intend to plant 8,542 hectares with fruit-trees and vines. The results achieved in their vineyards and orchards cultivated so far have been beyond expectation.

Foreign Trade. In the first eight months this year the Yugoslav exports amounted to the value of 105.2 milliard dinars, which is an increase of 19 per cent as against the rate in the same period last year, and has chiefly resulted from increased exports of Yugoslav industrial products. The total value of the imports effected in the first eight months of this year makes 165 milliard dinars, i.e., 20 per cent more than in the same period last year. The growth resulted from increased purchases of reproduction materials and equipment. The total value of the goods exchanged between Yugoslavia and foreign countries amounted to about 33 milliard dinars in August last, which was an increase of 1.5 milliard dinars as against the rate in the previous month. In August this year the Yugoslav enterprises exported good to the value of 13.6 milliard dinars to foreign markets, while the Yugoslav import amounted to 19.4 milliard dinars.

Our Current Account

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Political Diary

October 30th — President Tito issued a statement to Indonesian and Indian journalists visiting Yugoslavia, in which he said that there was a new force in the world which belonged to neither bloc, but was more unanimous in its views on world issues than either of them.

November 4th — Lidija Šentjurc, Secretary for Social Policy and Communal Affairs of the Federal Executive Council, held a press conference during which she emphasized that in the protection of war veterans and disabled people the already guaranteed rights should be definitely implemented, and added that no new regulations in this sphere were forthcoming, since the existing laws covered all questions.

November 8th — A meeting of the Federal Executive Council was held under the chairmanship of Mijalko Todorović, vice-president of the Council. Draft laws on the organization of Yugoslav Railways and the Yugoslav Post, Telegraph and Telephone Service were adopted, and principles concerning the financing of schools discussed. The Regulation on salaries of those employed in educational institutes was amended.

November 9th — At a meeting of the Central Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia, presided over by Svetozar Vukmanović, the distribution of the net income and some other current questions in the work of the trade union organizations were discussed. Real wages were said to have increased, and the problem of coordinating pensions with the increased salaries was considered.

November 10th — A press conference was held in the Secretariat for Information of the Federal Executive Council, at which Voja Nikolić, Director General of Yugoslav Railways, spoke about the basic principles of the draft law on the organization of the railways.

November 11th — The Economic Committees of both houses of the Federal People's Assembly met in a joint session to discuss the movements of investments over the past three years. The meeting was addressed by Hasan Brkić, member of the Federal Executive Council.

November 7th — The governments of Yugoslavia and Togo decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Our New Contributors

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English
German
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Diplomatic Diary

October 29th — President Tito received ambassador plenipotentiary of the USA in Belgrade, Mr Karl Rankin, at the latter's request.

October 29th — President Tito received M. Marcel Gos, Belgian ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to Yugoslavia, who recently arrived in Belgrade.

October 29th — President Tito received Koča Popović, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after his return from UNO.

October 31st — President Tito received Mr Keita, Minister for Economic Planning of Guinea.

October 31st — President Tito received the Polish writers, Mrs Maria Dombrowska and Mrs Ana Kovalska.

November 4th — The governments of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Mali decided to establish diplomatic relations.